

The President on Neutrality.

President Wilson has defined American neutrality, in his speech yesterday at the Associated Press luncheon in New York, in terms that will meet the warm endorsement of the people of this country. The basis of neutrality, he declared, is not indifference or self-interest, but is sympathy for mankind. Neutrality is fairness, good will and impartiality of spirit and judgment. Such a definition places our present attitude toward the war upon the highest plane and it is unquestionably in that spirit that the American people are in the present great world crisis bearing themselves toward the combatants. Our whole duty, says the President, is summed up in "America first," for we must think of America before we think of Europe in order that America may be Europe's friend when the day of tested friendship comes.

Apart, however, from any bearing upon the war itself, it is our duty as a people to remain neutral in this conflict, the greatest in history. We owe a duty to ourselves to remain aloof from a struggle that is costing all the participants shockingly, and that is inflicting wounds that may never heal. Those Americans who vociferate against our government for its present attitude of strict neutrality, consistently maintained from the outset, forget this duty, but fortunately their activities have not affected the situation, and the President's implied rebuke to them for their vocal partisanship will be generally applauded as bespeaking the true Americanism that is the spirit of the age.

Mr. Wilson's speech was a careful restatement of his general position with regard to the war, which the people have already approved and which they will be the more inclined than ever to approve after a reading of his words.

A Scientific Symposium.

The National Academy of Science is now in annual session in this city, the gathering comprising some of the most eminent men of this country in various lines of scientific research. It is most appropriate that Washington should be the scene of this meeting, inasmuch as here center perhaps the most important activities in the American field. The government's bureaus are no longer following in the trail of others in scientific matters, but in many respects are in the lead in setting the pace for the country. In addition to these public offices in which eminent specialists are quietly but effectively working the Carnegie Institution is doing research work of a most advanced and far extending character.

The American Academy of Science is noted the world over for the practical nature of its investigations. These annual meetings represent the latest achievements and theoretical endeavors, all making for the improvement of conditions of life, for the strengthening of the safeguards against disease, for a more thorough knowledge of the workings of natural laws and for the better utilization of materials and forces available to man. Washington is proud to be the scene of such meetings, for which it is so exceptionally well suited in the quietude of its atmosphere, and the concentration here of the elements making for scientific advancement.

Every experienced statesman regards a presidential boom that opens up a year ahead of the campaign as something to be admired, but not taken seriously.

Neither Barnes nor Roosevelt expects the outcome of the suit to effect a change of opinion on either side.

Tammany.

Tammany has decided to move. It is going up town. Fourteenth street is out of date—too far down. New quarters are to be secured "higher up," and, it is suggested, will be both commodious and elegant.

Well, why not? Why, if Tammany can afford the outlay, should it not be well housed? This is the day of comforts and conveniences, and those with the price can live as they like.

Has Tammany the price? Does anybody really believe that because neither the national, the state nor the city administration is friendly to Tammany the organization is poor and economizing? If so, let that person guess again. He does not know Tammany.

The times are probably hard for the Tammanites at the bottom. But they are not the ones who decide the questions of quarters, their location and appointments. Tammanites at the top do that; and they are always

"flush." They are prosperous men of affairs, and figure on not only their own but the organization's welfare. And they know, and like, good things.

It is suggested that this step may weaken Tammany's hold on the section where it has hitherto found its numbers; that the "boys" down town may fall away because of a feeling that their leaders are getting too "toney."

That is to be doubted. The "boys," though remaining down town, will still be in reach, and still manipulable by those who understand how to manage them.

Tammany's hope rests in the fact that such "boys" in large numbers are always to be found in a metropolis, and at the service of those who know how to approach them and win their confidence. Has not Tammany long and repeatedly shown that it possesses that knowledge and how to apply it to a greater degree than any other political organization in New York? Rivals have now and then appeared, but never tarried a great while. They were unable to bid successfully against Tammany in its own field. Tammany, unfortunately, is not for a day. It is old and hardy. It has had more ups than downs, but its lowest downs never rendered it helpless. It has survived abuse, defeat and ingratitude, and one of the worst records ever made by a political organization. Who may say how much longer it will survive; what it will attempt in the next House, where its membership in a close vote will count; what it will do next year when Mr. Wilson will again depend on it in his fight for New York?

America in 2015.

Evidently Mr. Bryan's objection to Rear Admiral Peary's recent deliverance on the subject of territorial expansion for the United States is founded principally on two things: (1) The European war has given an impetus to map-making, which, however, should not spread to this hemisphere; and (2) because of the eminent source of the views expressed they may be construed abroad as representing more than an individual judgment.

What may take place in the coming hundred years in the way of establishing new territorial lines by the United States is a large and alluring theme, and may best be appreciated by considering what of that character has taken place in the past hundred years. The fathers were men of vision, and it was a wide and wise vision, but it did not, because it could not, embrace this country and its power as they exist today. Before the era of railroads and the telegraph, the acquisition of the Louisiana territory looked to many of the ablest of our public men as something worse than folly. Can we now conceive of the country, its purposes and its obligations, without that territory? And be it remembered, it was not acquired by war. Mr. Jefferson's greatest service to his country was performed in that matter.

When commercial and agricultural reciprocity with Canada was before the House several years ago, Mr. Clark of Missouri suggested that Canada might one day be under the Stars and Stripes. The subject was not new; and while the introduction of it at that time caused comment, it provoked no ill-feeling between the two countries. It did not explain the rejection by Canada of the reciprocity treaty.

Not long since, Henry Waterson, who differs with the President on the subject of the latter's policy as to Mexico, wrote at length and with considerable fire under the adjuration, "On to Panama!" The argument was the disturbed state of Mexico, the importance of the isthmian canal, and the necessity of American influence between the Rio Grande and the great waterway. Much comment was provoked, as is usual when Mr. Waterson takes pen in hand, but no bad feeling was aroused anywhere.

Admiral Peary was not on new ground when he spoke about a greater America, and did not essay to speak for anybody but himself. It appears, indeed, that he said practically the same thing twelve years ago in a public address in London; and his remarks were not resented there or at home. At that time there was neither war in Europe nor a canal through Panama, but both were often the subjects of prediction. A century is a long time, even in a world where time flies. Who may say that the United States will not have grown beyond its present size territorially—not necessarily by war—when the almanacs for the year 2015 are issued?

By way of showing its neutrality this nation continues to offer more encouragement to advocates of personal reforms than it offers to war discussion.

The Taft-Roosevelt reconciliation rumor is about as enduring as the cabinet resignation rumor.

A shortage of dyestuffs may cause some of the preserved fruit to look a trifle different.

A Year Ago at Vera Cruz.

A year ago today American troops entered the city of Vera Cruz and made an attack upon the Mexican forces there in pursuance of the policy of exacting recompense for the affront suffered by the American people and the disrespect shown to the flag by officers of the Huerta government. Since that time little has been accomplished toward the restoration of order in Mexico, although many lives have been lost and the situation has shifted and changed repeatedly. Huerta has fled and has since returned to this country from

Europe on an errand not yet disclosed. Carranza has been made provisional president and deposed. A convention has named Gutierrez president, and he in turn has been driven from power. Carranza has advanced to Mexico City and withdrawn, leaving the capital in a state of chaos. Villa has revolted from Carranza's standard, and has been attacked in the field, and, according to latest accounts, defeated. Carranza is at this time apparently the strongest factor in Mexico, but there is no assurance that he will be able to organize the Mexican government on a basis of stability and security for the lives and property of aliens temporarily in residence there. Zapata remains a potential menace to any organized administration that may be established.

The country is rent with warfare and suffering prevails through the greater part of the republic. The United States is unable to move in the premises without definite abandonment of its policy of strict neutrality between the factions and the assumption of a heavy burden of responsibility for the future of Mexico. What the next year may develop for our unhappy neighbor no man can foretell. A movement is on foot, fostered by Mexicans of various factions, to effect an agreement with the contending elements upon a conservative leader, who will receive the united support of all the forces in arms pending elections and the establishment of government by orderly processes, but there is no present way to determine the likelihood of success in this endeavor, regarding which there is naturally much skepticism in view of the failure of compromises heretofore. But that some solution of the problem, putting an end to the turmoil that has ravaged Mexico for the past four years, may be found is the earnest hope of the American people, whose last wish is to participate directly in the settlement of Mexican affairs.

Some of the critics of prison life intimate that Sing Sing may go further than making men of prisoners and may restore them to the community with the tastes of gentlemen of leisure.

The end of the war is very likely to present the tariff in its old role of the great issue of American politics, with some new problems to give it especial interest.

Every now and then some European philosopher distinguishes himself by showing how tactless logic may become.

The announcement that litigation has no political significance is always a signal for politicians to sit up and pay particular attention.

China would be glad to hear that Japan is concentrating its serious intentions on Lower California.

A peculiarity about a "joy ride" is that it is seldom so designated until it has terminated in disaster.

The talk of a boycott by New York brewers against prohibitionists is regarded as largely froth.

No one can charge Wall street with being "pessimistic" at the present time.

SHOOTING STARS.

BY PHILANDER JOHNSON.

Deduction.

"Are you sure Mrs. Firmly's ancestors fought in the war of the revolution?"
"Yes," replied Miss Cayenne. "I feel convinced of it. If she inherits any of their traits of character there is no doubt that they fought in anything that offered an opportunity."

The Vocalist.

I would not be a singer sweet
To charm the crowds that listen;
Nor yet an orator so neat,
Whose polished phrases glisten.
I would not be a lecture man
With lusty declamation.
I'd rather be a base ball fan
And shriek in wild elation.

Convenience.

"I have an idea for a novel," said Mr. Penwinkle.
"What is it?"
"A very large volume thickly upholstered. When you get sleepy after reading a few pages you can use it for a sofa pillow."

Similarity.

"Why do you compare my marksmanship with lightning?" asked the recruit.
"Because," replied the instructor, "it never hits twice in the same place."

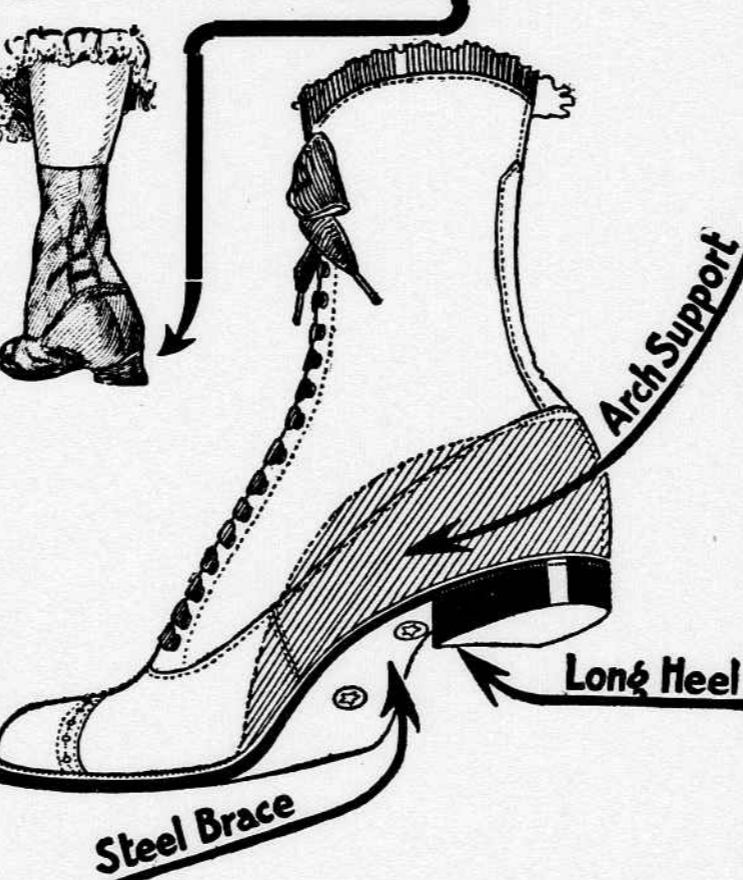
Evidence of Wisdom.

"How do we know that King Solomon was the wisest of men?"
"Because," replied Mr. Growcher, "he allowed his many wives to conduct their own arguments and entertainments, while he went away by himself and thought up proverbs."

Then and Now.

In days gone by if some one said that some one else was wrong he had a certain wholesome dread of language overstrong. For if in words all crudely grim he stigmatized his foe. A challenge was dispatched to him. His courage true to show. Now if you call a man a crook, A graffer or a clown, Or write about him in a book Or bawl him through the town, He merely makes your coarse contempt A kind of indoor sport; And from all peril quite exempt He fights it out in court.

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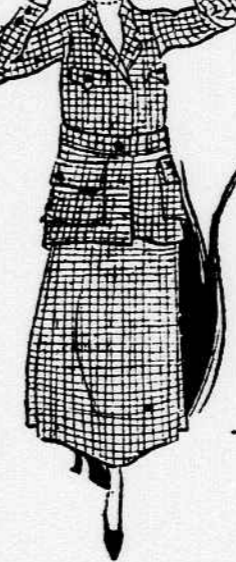
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Read Our Furniture News on Page 13.

Just Arrived—Too Late for the Anniversary Sale Women's and Misses' Shepherd Check Suits to Sell for \$15



Never before has a season brought such charming, practical and altogether becoming suits as these black-and-white checks. To appreciate fully the cleverness of these new "flare" skirt models one should see them. Semi-Norfolk jackets lined with silk peau de cygne, plain and plaited backs, with collars of silk, self-material or braided. All sizes for women and misses.

Women's and Misses' \$21.00 SUITS

A generous assemblage of the most stunning modes—new flare-skirted styles, military and "Tipperary" effects. Coats with ripple backs, plaited backs and with belts; every one portrayed in exact fidelity to much higher-priced models. Materials are chudah cloths, poplins, serges, gabardines and black-and-white checks. Embroidered silk or linen collars. Colors include navy, Belgian blue, sand, putty, green and black.

Hundreds of Adorable Silk Dresses

New Suspender Dresses \$5.90 in the Most Pleasing Styles

(We illustrate one of them.)

This dress is designed with an all-over flowered silk bodice in various colors and a heavy silk messaline skirt, with suspender of the same material. Sleeves are edged with dainty lace. Other styles of silk poplin, with shirred hips and lace yoke and collar.

Women's & Misses' Dresses, \$15.00

A galaxy of styles in the loveliest of new effects—flounced skirts, plain flare bottom and full flare effect. Materials include taffeta, charmeuse, crepe meteor and silk poplins. Bolero and eton jacket bodices, lace collars and yokes; all are trimmed in the most original fashion. Colors are battleship gray, navy, Belgian blue, sand, putty, Russian green and black.



Women's and Misses' Separate Skirts \$1.95

A splendid collection of plain styles in serges, poplins and gabardines, in shades of navy, sand and black.



Women's and Misses' Club Check Coats \$5.65

Smart flare bottom models, with adjustable belts and silk poplin collars, also all-white chincherillas; made full and circular.

New Style Skirts of White Ratine 94c

Full flare bottom models, with generous hems, belts and pockets. We should be very busy in the skirt section tomorrow, so we would advise an early attendance.

Wash Silk Blouses at \$1

Chic summery styles of Jap silk in stylish flare collar effects, dainty embroidered front, plain and candy stripe designs in a host of exquisite color combinations.

Girls' & Misses' Middy Blouses \$1.00

Of finest galatea, lace front and sides, "Peace" and regulation styles; one new style is made of all white galatea, trimmed in white braid.

Before You Get Too Deep Into the Spring Cleaning See That You Are Well Supplied With

Bungalow Aprons Here in Blue Check Gingham 25c

They're made of a splendid quality gingham, in various size blue checks. Full cut and roomy, with short sleeves and low necks. They are piped with linen around neck, pocket and sleeve. Fastening down the back. Regular price other times is 49c, but we are going to give the women of Washington an opportunity tomorrow to buy them at 25c. All sizes for the small as well as the large woman. Third Floor—Annex.

Women's 25c Stockings 12 1/2c

Of mercerized gauze lisle, in black only. Woven with high spliced heels and toes.

Women's Silk Stockings 19c

Boot Silk Stockings in black and a variety of colors. Woven with high spliced heels and double soles.

Women's 12 1/2c Vests, 7 1/2c

Nicely made of elastic ribbed cotton, finished with taped neck and armholes. Sleeveless low neck styles.

Women's 50c to \$1 Lisle Vests, 35c

Of finest quality mercerized lisle, plain or elaborately trimmed with lace. Elastic and perfect fitting. First Floor.

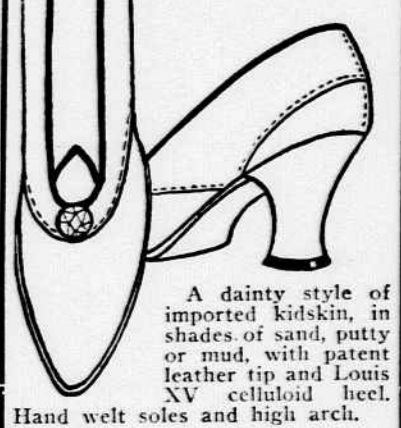


Boys' 39c Dutch Wash Suits 21c

(Like Picture.) In becoming blue and tan combinations. Straight-cut pants, button on to blouse, which is of contrasting color. Sizes 2 to 6 years.

Two Favorite Marie Antoinette Models for Women

Model No. 76 \$4.00



Model No. 349 \$6.00

